NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

PRODUCTIVE FARM.

Through the politeness of Capt. Chandler, superintendent of the House of Industry at South Boston, we have received the Report of the Directors of that institution for the year ending May 31st, 1841, from which we copy the following statement, showing the

Produce of the Farm in 1840.

17 tons English hay,	$289 00
5 " Straw,	60 00
204 bush. Barley,	142 80
8 1-2 tons Mangel Wurtzel,	68 00
51 bush. Ruta Baga,	10 20
4000 lbs. Canada Squashes,	40 00
310 bush. Potatoes,	108 50
1620 " English Turnips,	194 40
253 " Blood Beets,	126 50
395 " Sugar Beets,	110 60
73 " Turnip Mangel Wurtzel,	18 25
568 " Carrots,	170 40
50 " Parsnips,	25 00
850 " Onions,	425 00
4 " Quinces,	12 00
104 bbls. Apples,	156 00
500 Cabbages,	20 00
22 tons green fodder,	132 00
Vegetables used before harvest,	210 00
Sales of vegetables and fruit before harvest, not included in the above,	845 85
Garden seeds sold, avails not collected,	711 94
Garden seeds on hand,	63 00
	$3,939 44
Produce of dairy and pigs,	1,775 46
Avails of oakum picking,	2,297 23
Total,	$8,012 13

Being $1313 19 more than last year.

For the New England Farmer.

A GOOD TEAM.

MR EDITOR—Some time since I noticed a communication in your paper upon the importance of good tools: I think that a good team is of equal importance for the advantageous working of the farm. For however good your plough may be, unless your team has strength enough to draw it steadily you will make but poor work.

Some farmers appear to act as though they thought it necessary for them to keep a long team to do their work; and then they act as though they thought that every straw of hay they could cheat their cattle out of and keep them on their legs, was so much clear gain. But let us look at such a farmer as he is doing his spring work:—if he has a piece of ground to plough, one pair of his oxen have not strength to do it, so he yokes up another; they cannot move off in a straight line, so he must hook on the old mare to keep them straight; and then with a boy to lead the mare, another to drive, and one to hold, he may accomplish about as much as one man would do with one good pair of oxen well fed and trained. If he has a piece of hard breaking up to do, he must have four or five such yoke of oxen to do it. When he gets them all together, they look about as crooked, shriveled up and inefficient as a string of dried apples. Mr Editor, did you ever witness the work of such a team just commencing operations? Their principle of action appears to be, "one at a time last the longer":—some wishing to move in one direction, some in another; some deliberating whether it is best to move at all or not, moving so unsteadily and crookedly that it would be impossible for the best ploughman with a good plough, to make good work. So it is with all the operations of the farm. Twice the time is required to yoke and manage such a team, as is necessary to manage a good one.

I once knew a sort of farmer who prided himself much about his long team. Going to market one day with a cord of dry pine wood with four yoke of oxen and a horse, he was thus accosted by one of his neighbors: "A long team today, neighbor G." "Yes, yes: three yoke more at home, and none of them mortgaged neither." "Well, I should think the *crows* would soon have a *bill of sale* of them."

How can a farmer afford to keep such a poor team as this, when his success depends in a great measure upon the manner in which his work is done? A good team is the cheapest; but it is not enough to *procure* a good team; it needs constant care and attention to *keep* it good. The cattle must be well and regularly fed and carefully driven. Much depends upon the early training of the ox. If he is heavily loaded while young, he usually gets into a dull and slow gait, which it is difficult to break him of; but if he is moderately loaded and accustomed to walk quick, he will perform much more labor on the farm. The farmer gains nothing by loading his team heavily, for they acquire a habit of moving slowly while so loaded, which they will continue in when ploughing and doing the lighter work on the farm. It is necessary for farming work that oxen should be taught to back well. This may usually be done very easily by right management. Do not strike an ox hard upon the nose, for if you do, he soon learns to put his nose down so as to avoid the blow; and this brings the yoke in such a position that he *cannot* back. An ox should be taught to throw his head up and turn it a little out when he backs. This may be done by a good teamster in a short time.

AN ESSEX FARMER.

From the Yankee Farmer, of July 18, 1840.

CANKER WORMS.

MR EDITOR—When I was in Boston last winter, I promised to give you some information respecting the habit of the canker worm; also some of the means to be used to prevent the ravages of this most destructive insect.

I shall commence with the insects in the egg, and shall proceed with a number of occasional communications, which I shall send you from time to time.

The worms are usually hatched about the fifteenth of May, sometimes earlier and sometimes later, depending very much upon the season. When first hatched they are very small, but their presence can soon be discovered by a close observer. They are, in the early stage of their growth, very susceptible of cold, and a frost is fatal to them; although the insect in its perfect state is as hardy, and will endure cold or a pelting storm like a Polar bear; in fact, the grub in its ascent upon the trees in February, when overtaken by a cold snap, much resembles Bruin when placed in like circumstances, by drawing up its legs under the body, and sleeping in a torpid state until moderate weather. Last spring, in a cold Northeast storm, I observed the worms crawl into the closed petals of the apple blossom for shelter. They usually acquire their growth and leave the tree about the fifteenth of June, and during this period, change their skins several times.

They eat with astonishing voracity, particularly in their last stage, first devouring the leaf and then the fruit. After acquiring their full growth, which is usually in four or five weeks, they leave the tree by lowering themselves down to the ground by a silken thread, which they learned to spin from the earliest period of their existence, as they move about upon the branches, always careful to have the end of the cord fast, so that if the branch on which they are feeding is struck, they will always show themselves by spinning down a few feet, and if suffered to remain a short time, they will again ascend the tree by their cord, alternately grasping it with their feet and seizing it with their jaws.

Professor Peck is in some respects, incorrect in his description of the habit of this insect. He says "the worms descend by the *trunk* of the tree in June, and immure themselves in the earth near the trunks, and rarely if ever more than three to four feet distant." Our observation has led us to a different opinion. They leave the tree from the branch on which they feed, and suddenly spin down by their thread to the ground, and enter it to the depth of from two to six inches, and immediately change into the chrysalis state. I have seen them leave the branch of an elm thirty feet from the trunk, and at once work their way into the ground. And the grubs and millers can be seen in the season of their running, soon after sunset struggling and fluttering through the grass for many feet around, usually to the extent of the branches of the tree, under which they are striving to reach the trunk. And if in their progress they meet with a fence, post, or house, they will ascend it, and the grub before leaving it, will deposite her eggs.

As we have now fairly disposed of the canker worm, for at least a few months, by burying it in the earth, let us now look around us and see what can be done to counteract the bad effects of its ravages. And what I shall here relate, came under my observation last year. In purchasing a piece of land, I came in possession of twenty large

apple trees, which had been eaten by the canker worm more or less for several years, but last year, particularly, the foliage and fruit were eaten entirely up. On some of the trees the worms were very numerous, and hardly found sufficient quantity of food to subsist upon.

After the worms had become quite large, I lessened their numbers by shaking the limbs and throwing coarse sand into the trees, thereby causing them to suspend themselves by their thread and striking them off with a stick to the ground, and then tarring the trees to prevent their ascending them. Dry coarse sand or ashes placed around the trunks will answer the purpose, to prevent the worms again ascending the trees. Small trees in this way may be wholly cleared of worms, but on large ones this method of exterpating the insect avails but little, for after destroying great numbers, enough will still remain to greatly injure the foliage and fruit, besides the injury the tree will be likely to sustain in shaking it, when the bark from the great flow of sap at this season of the year is very apt to peal, thereby causing canker. For this reason, I prefer coarse sand thrown into the tree, as it will generally destroy them without causing injury. But after the insect is on the tree, if a large one, little can be done to destroy it, and it should be our chief aim to devise some way to prevent its ascending the trunk.

Soon after the worms had entered the ground and passed into the chrysalis state, I removed the earth around the trees to the distance of five feet from the trunk, and to the depth of six inches, this I carted away and brought back, in return, some good manure mixed with earth, and placed it around the trees. In this way I got rid of a vast number of the worms by removing them with the dirt, besides increasing the growth and fruitfulness of the trees. I then covered the compost over with spent bark or tan, which I have found beneficial by preventing the growth of grass, and keeping the earth loose, and by the property it possesses of retaining frost, the earth around the trees is kept frozen, causing the grubs to remain still during the moderate weather in February, March, and beginning of April, thereby avoiding the necessity of tarring during this period. In the autumn and spring following the trees were tarred, and after the grubs were done running, they were scraped, and a wash composed of lime, soap-suds, clay, and cowdung applied with a whitewash brush to the trunk and branches. The trees were carefully pruned about the middle of May, by removing all the dead and diseased limbs, which, in consequence of repeated injury they had sustained by the worms, had become quite numerous.

There is nothing, perhaps, that will so soon cause decay in an apple tree as this insect. You will first notice the injury by observing the extremities of the branches, which will be dead, and unless they are removed in pruning, the disease will extend along to the trunk, and cause the death of the tree. Trees deprived of their foliage by the worm, generally puts forth again the same season, but this extra labor of furnishing new leaves is very exhausting to the vigor of the tree, and hence it becomes necessary to prune close, and apply manure, and in some bad cases of injury, the more stimulating the better.

When manure cannot be obtained, digging around the tree will answer a good purpose by crushing the chrysalis, exposing it to the action of the sun and air, or to be devoured by birds, and the earth being loosened, will impart vigor to the tree. The question may be asked by some of your readers, when is the best time to dig around the tree? In reply, I would answer, I consider the first of July the best season, although it may be done at any time, from that period to the fall of the leaves in autumn. The reasons for my preferring the first of July are these. The worms having passed into the chrysalis state, the shells are soft and tender, and are more easily crushed by digging, and the tree will the sooner recover from its injury by receiving an *immediate benefit* from your assistance, but if delayed until autumn it will derive little benefit from your labors the present year. I have succeeded by the process above described, in completely restoring trees to the highest state of health and vigor, covering them with an abundance of fruit and foliage, and with but very little appearance of the Canker Worm.

Yours, with respect and esteem,

S. P. FOWLER.

[Having previously signified our intention to copy the above article, Mr Fowler, after requesting us to make a few corrections, adds—]

The Method to be used to renovate and restore to health and vigor apple trees that have received injury from the Canker Worm.—When trees have been suffered to be eaten for several years, as is sometimes done by some persons, under the mistaken notion that it is best to let them alone and *eat themselves out*, as they term it, it frequently becomes a subject of inquiry, what is best to do with them to restore them? I will relate to you the method a neighbor of mine pursued in regard to his trees, by my suggestion. He had suffered the canker worm to injure them most severely; many of the limbs were dead—others partially so; suckers were growing up from the middle of the tree; the limbs and trunk covered with moss, and with the appearance of canker—exhibiting decay and disease. Four different modes to pursue toward the trees presented themselves to our minds.—The first was to cut them down and set out new ones; but this was given up, when we considered that it was a well established fact, that new orchards do badly on the site of old ones. The second was, to head them down after the manner laid down by Forsyth and other writers, to restore *old* and decayed trees; but this mode was abandoned, for reasons which will hereafter appear. The third was, to trim out the suckers and cut off the dead limbs, shorten those half dead by cutting them down to the live wood, pruning close, ploughing or digging amongst the roots: how we should have succeeded in pursuing this method, I do not know: it has been practiced by Capt. Benj. Porter this spring upon his trees, which you will remember the canker worms and neglect have caused to be in a bad condition. We shall see the results in a few years, if we live. Had I have owned that large orchard, I would have given considerable for the opportunity which he had of entirely changing his trees, by grafting the suckers upon his old, and many of them, poor varieties of apples, and substituting the new and better kinds of fruit.

Our principal objection to this method was the the difficulty of again imparting vigor in old and diseased tops, full of moss and canker, and likewise perceiving the tendency of the sap to flow into the suckers instead of the old limbs; and should these suckers be removed every year, or indeed twice a year, as we have sometimes done, still there is a tendency in the tree to throw out new suckers, plainly indicating thereby that it is striving to obtain a new top, which in time it would acquire without assistance, (although much better with it,) by the growth of the suckers and the old limbs dying down to the trunk. Our fourth method, which we practiced with success and recommend to others, is as follows. First, to cut out all dead limbs close to the trunk, and when large, apply paint, with a brush, to the wounds. Red or yellow ochre is best; by the way we consider this the best application for wounds caused by removing large limbs, or by accidents, that can be made. I applied Forsyth's composition to the ends of limbs removed in pruning a few years since, and I found some of them rotten, caused by its retaining moisture, as I supposed. Cut off all partially dead limbs down to the live wood. Trim out the suckers, leaving a sufficient number of the most vigorous to form a good head to the trees, and apply the wash; dig around the trees and apply manure, if you have it. When the suckers have acquired a sufficient size, graft them, and as they grow and occasion may require, cut the old limbs out close to the grafts at the fork, prune the grafts and give them a proper direction, so as to form a good top. By this method, in a few years you can get rid of the old head, substituting for it a new one, healthy and vigorous. The advantages of this method over all others in restoring trees badly injured by the canker worm, are these: It gives us an opportunity by grafting, to obtain the new and better varieties of fruit; and in some old orchards this is very desirable. The reasons why we prefer it over Mr Forsyth's method of heading down, are these: the old limbs are bearing some fruit while your grafts are growing in your suckers, and you do not risk the life of the tree by depriving it at once of all its limbs, for there is some danger of losing large trees in this way.

There are many things connected with the habits of the canker worm and the means of its destruction, which it might be useful to publish. It has undoubtedly produced more injury to our apple trees than any thing else.

The next most destructive insect to our trees, or rather fruit, we have to trouble us, is the Curculio. They have increased very much with me in a few years, destroying or injuring, I should think, nearly half my fruit.

The canker is a disease well understood in England, but very little here. It is common with us, and when its effects are seen, it is ascribed by many people, ignorantly, to injury caused by severe winters, and nothing more thought of it. Much might be said on the subject of pruning. Very many people who prune trees, know but little about it. Much has been said and written on the proper time to prune, but after some considerable experience I think more of the *manner* of performing it than I do of the season in which it is done. All seasons have their advantages and disadvantages, and much might be said on both sides; I have pruned at all seasons of the year successfully and now do it when I have leisure and my saw is sharp. The attention of many people has been directed within a few years to the cultivation of fruit trees, and more have been set this year than I ever knew before.

A great deal more I have to write, had I space.

Your friend, S. P. FOWLER.

N. B.—I wish to be understood in my remarks upon pruning, that I prune any time between the fall of the leaf in autumn and the middle of May following. I never pruned at any other season of the year, except to remove suckers in July or August, which I think advantageous. And now, as I am upon a fresh sheet, I will say more.

As I before remarked, many people are setting trees and selecting the kinds from the knowledge they obtain from books, regardless of their adaptation to particular soils and situations, which is a great mistake. Thus for instance, the Newton Pippen, Pennock's Red Winter, and many others raised south of New York are indifferent fruit with us, however excellent they may be at the South And some of our common varieties of fruit, for instance the Pickman Pippen, a most valuable apple with me, I am informed by Mr Jno. M. Ives, is a poor tree in his soil. And the old Blue Pearmain, greatly extolled by some persons, in my soil the fruit is poor and the tree a shy bearer. S. P. F.

SOAP.

I have always taken pleasure in superintending some of the chemical operations of the kitchen: by this means I have acquired some practical, in addition to my theoretical knowledge of the art of making common soap. I shall give below, the result of my experience in making this detergent article.

The bottom of the hopper or barrel intended for the ashes, should be covered with hay or straw: the ashes are then to be thrown in, and pressed down, as the hopper is filled. Leave room at the top for a bucket full of water. If quick lime can conveniently be had, put in a gallon or more with the ashes; it is not important where, whether at the bottom, in the middle, or at the top of the barrel; or whether intermixed throughout the ashes.

Boiling water is now to be poured on the ashes until the ley pass out at the bottom. Cold water may then be used. Rain water in both cases is preferable to hard water. Four buckets full of strong ley may thus be produced from a barrel of ashes. This quantity of ley, with the requisite proportion of fat will make half a barrel of prime soap.

When the ley is put into the kettle, throw in the fat without measure; the surplus is easily removed after the ley has "eaten" its share. If the process be rightly conducted, the combination will take place and soap will be formed within 1-2 an hour's boiling. Now skim off the supernatant fat; and if "brittle" soap be desired, add to the hot soap, 1-8 or more of its bulk of warm water, and stir the mass well.

Care should be taken to have both the fat and the ley as free as possible from any earthy matter and other dirt.

If these directions are pursued, and the precautions observed, soap will "come" in spite of all the witches that ever beset the soap kettle.

The above process is intended for soft soap, or soap of potash. If

Hard Soap,—Or soap of soda be required, it is only necessary to add common salt, and a sufficient quantity, to the newly formed soft soap; and to boil the mass until it becomes hard on cooling: this may be easily ascertained by taking a little of it in a ladle, and setting it in cold water. When this change takes place, remove the contents of the kettle from the fire. It is sometimes necessary for this preparation to stand several days, that the soap may become sufficiently solidified. If after a large quantity of salt is added, there appears to be no formation of hard soap, throw in some strong ley. Plenty of salt, and plenty of ley to decompose it, will ensure success.—*Albany Cultivator.*

MANURES.

The Cardinal point to be observed in the management of manures, is to apply them in that state, and to those crops which are the most benefitted by their application. When manures are left in the yards over the summer, and exposed to the action of sun and rain, they are deprived of much of their value. The most efficient parts pass away and are lost to the farm. If manures are not applied to the spring crops of corn and roots, they should be heaped with layers of earth, vegetable mould, marsh mud, wash of roads and with some lime, that the salts and gasses produced, may be absorbed and retained. In this way, the value of yard manures is much increased, and the quantity augmented. The experiments of Chaptal and Liebig, prove that the more veretable mould left by the decomposition of plants or manure in the open air, possesses little value compared with that in which all the salts and fertilizing ingredients are retained.

A short time since, a Committee of the French Institute was appointed to examine the natnre and effects of a new manure, represented as of extraordinary power. It was found to be composed of gypsum, saturated with urine, the mass then dried and pulverized, and applied to plants in the form of a powder. It was pronounced the most effective of a large variety of the animalized manures, so much so indeed that the committee recommended great caution in its use. A small quantity applied to corn, garden plants, &c. gave a most rapid and vigorous growth. Would it not be well for our farmers to make some experiments with this material? It is certainly within the power of all. We hope that poudrette and bone manure will also be fairly tried; on these points we should be negligent no longer.—*Ibid.*

The Team.—It is enough to sicken the heart of a man of ordinary feeling, to witness the wretched skeleton animals that are compelled by dint of flaggellation, to perform the labor of the farm in so many instances. Such treatment of animals is not only cruel but unprofitable. It is certain that one team well kept, will do more work than two half starved ones, and do it at the time and in the manner it should be done. It is a most injudicious practice to allow working cattle or horses to leave their stalls for the pasture, until the spring work is mainly over. They cannot derive sufficient nutriment from the young grasses, and a taste of the new makes them eat sparingly of the old, and the result is, they will fall away rapidly.—*Ibid.*

Pruning.—It is the custom among farmers to do the pruning of their orchards at such times as is most convenient, or as they have been taught to do, without reference to vegetable physiology, or the best methods pointed out by nature. Some prune in the winter, many in May, which is perhaps as good a time as any, the summer months excepted. We think that July, or rather the interval that takes place between the formation of the flower and fruit shoots or buds, and that of the terminal shoots or buds, a period that lasts some three weeks, is the best time for pruning, and we advise those of our friends who have this work to do, to ascertain by experiment, what time gives the most healthy and vigorous wood for covering the wounds necessarily made in pruning.—*Ibid.*

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Washington city Madisonian publishes the following statement of the population of the different States and Territories in the Union, agreeably to the census of 1840. The aggregate, it will be seen, exceeds 17,000,000.

States.	*Population*
Maine,	501,793
Massachusetts,	739,699
Rhode Island,	108,830
New York,	2,428,921
Pennsylvania,	1,724,022
Maryland,	469,233
South Carolina,	594,398
Tennessee,	829,210
District of Columbia,	43,712
Georgia,	667,194
Louisiana,	351,176
Ohio,	1,519,467
Illinois,	474,404
Arkansas,	95,642
Wisconsin,	30,752
New Hampshire,	284,574
Connecticut,	310,015
Vermont,	291,948
New Jersey,	373,306
Delaware,	78,085
Virginia,	1,239,797
Mississippi,	375,651
Florida,	54,207
North Carolina,	753,110
Alabama,	569,645
Kentucky,	777,397
Indiana,	683,314
Missouri,	381,102
Michigan,	211,705
Iowa,	43,068
Total	17,100,572

Returns from nine counties in Georgia wanting, seven of which contained in 1830, 55,881.

Returns from five counties in Alabama, not included. Four of the five counties contain, according to the Marshal's returns, 85,701.

Returns from Carter county, in Kentucky, wanting. The amount of population in 7 counties in Georgia in 1830, and that of four counties in Alabama, mentioned in this note, are included in the sum total.

The United States contain 2,3000,000 square miles. One half only of this is settled. If the United States numbered as many inhabitants to the square mile as France, our population would be 363,000,000! The whole area of cultivated land in Great Britain and Ireland, is about fortyfive millions of acres.

It is computed that there are in England one million of horses used for labor—and two hundred thousand for pleasure—all of which are supposed to consume the produce of seven millions acres of land.

For the N. E. Farmer.

MANAGEMENT OF COWS AFTER CALVING.

Mr Editor—Your paper of April 28, contained some questions relating to the management of cows after calving. (The writer would have done well to have said *before* and after calving, for that was the question at the discussion which he mentions.) I will give you my poor opinion, founded on an experience—and critical experience—of many years.

And now to "A Herdsman's" first question:—"Is it advantageous to let cows drink the biestings or the first milk after calving?" I was a farmer's boy, and my father (who was called a very good farmer for that day,) always directed the boys to be sure and let the cow drink the first milk after calving. His cows, uniformly, I believe, without an exception, lost their appetite and lost flesh.—He attributed it to being over-fed. When I commenced farming for myself, I practiced in the same way, with the same result; my cows uniformly lost their appetite and flesh. I attended them wholly myself, so that I knew that they had not been over-fed: there must be some other cause. Then the question was, what is the cause? After much thought on the subject, I concluded it might be the drinking the first drawn milk after calving. I stopped giving the milk, and have not failed of having a cow eat all she was allowed to have, from that time to the present, which is more than thirty years. This to my mind is proof conclusive, that letting a cow drink her first drawn milk is not a good practice. I find others who let their cows drink the first milk; and those cows lose their appetite; but the owners had not thought it was caused by drinking their milk.

The second question—"Is it beneficial or detrimental to have cows eat the afterbirth?"—is answered by saying it is immaterial: it does neither good nor hurt, if the cow does not choke with it.

The third question is of more importance, and requires a more particular answer: "When the secundine adheres and nature is obstructed in her operations, can any thing be given to the cow to remove it?" It is doubtful whether any thing can be given that will effect the object. I have tried every thing that I ever heard of, and all to no purpose. It would seem that tying a weight to the cord, would not be recommended by any man, who well understood the connection of what should come away with what remains. My practice formerly was, to let the afterpart take its course: if it did not come away within twentyfour hours, it would generally remain eight or nine days. The stable would be scented so as to be disagreeable to go into; the cow would be losing flesh, and consequently shrinking in the quantity of milk.

After going on in this way several years, I got information of a man skilled in the business, how to take away what ought to be away, and have since always done it when necessary, and my cows have done as well as when it came away naturally.

LOVETT PETERS.

Westboro', May 17, 1841.

The above communication details the results of valuable experience, relating to one common practice. Without opportunity for testing satisfactorily the correctness of the opinion, we have believed for years that the food which nature prepares for the infant, is not suited to the nourishment of that animal in which the food is prepared: we called the milk *unnatural* food for the mother.

If Mr Peters can describe the process to which he alludes in his reply to the third question, the making of it public is very desirable.—Ed. N. E. F.

For the N. E. Farmer.

BLIND STAGGERS IN SWINE.

Allen Putnam, Esq.—Dear Sir—In your paper of May 5th, I found an article signed J. M. Hartwell, entitled "Cure for Blind Staggers, &c. in Hogs." I was much pleased to find there was in the possession of any person, the knowledge of a remedy for that very fatal disease, and I felt very grateful to the gentleman for his promptness in communicating it to the public: I treasured it in my memory, resolved to avail myself of the advantage on the first occasion. On the 11th of this month, as I was passing the house of one of my neighbors, he called to me and requested I would look at one of his pigs. It was a fine one, of about seven weeks—had been taken from the sow at four weeks old and fed on scalded meal mixed with a few boiled potatoes and milk, with the dish-water of a small family:—it was kept with two others of the same age—the pen was divided into two parts, one for a bed room, the other for an eating room. It opened into a small yard of dry, gravelly bottom: the pen had a plank floor: both pen and yard were kept clean: the pigs were always well supplied in their bed-room with clean litter. The pigs were furnished with some clay in one corner of their yard, and twice every week with broken charcoal. The only objection I can think of to the pen is, that the air might not be pure enough, it being under the same cover with a privy, and the bed-room too low, not being more than four feet in height. I found the pig with all the symptoms of the blind staggers, turning round and round, with its snout to the floor and to the side of the pen, as if it was sucking the boards. I advised the new rum and pepper internally, with the oil and rubbing for the issues of its legs. The pig eat its food well at noon, was said by a little girl to have eat again well at about five in the afternoon, and was found at six or half after six, just before I saw it, affected as I have described. As this is a temperance town, it was difficult to procure new rum—it was, however, obtained and administered with the pepper in about half an hour, and in less than a quarter more, the pig was dead. I have frequently, in former years, had pigs with the blind staggers, and the only cure I have found has been, to bleed by cutting off a piece of the tail and ears, and then turning them out into a pasture, taking care to have it a small and close one, with no water in it, or they may run in and be drowned. The first I had attacked in this manner I lost; but since then, I have always effected a cure; but they have never afterward obtained so great a size as those that had not had the disease. I have never before known a pig less than four or five months old, attacked in that manner. My pigs have never had this disease in the winter, and never only when confined to a sty with or without a yard. If suffered to have a small pasture I do not think they will ever be so affected. I attribute it to costiveness, and believe a little brimstone occasionally, or green grass abundantly supplied to them every day, is the best preventive. The finest and most thrifty pigs are the most subject to this disorder.

I wish you would draw the attention of Mr Hartwell to this case. I am very far from condemning his course of treatment, although I wish he had been a little more precise as to the quantity and proportions of his prescriptions, and I hope he will favor your readers with another communication on this subject. A DOWN EASTER.

We shall be happy to hear from J. M. Hartwell again, and also from "A Down Easter."—Ed.

For the N. E. Farmer.

TO BOYS IN THE COUNTRY—SPARE THE BIRDS.

Mr Putnam—As you condescended to permit a small space in the columns of your valuable paper, which is diffusing knowledge among scientific and practical farmers of age and experience, to be occupied by a production from the pen of one who is young and inexperienced, I will (thanking "J. H. D." for his compliment,) "try again." I send you a few lines addressed to my brother farmer boys, which you may dispose of as you think best.

Brother Farmer Boys:—The wet and cold of the present season have rendered much of the labor of the farm rather unpleasant and dreary. But notwithstanding all the snow, hail, rain and cold, which have made the farmer's frock and mittens comfortable garments, even to the middle of May, and which have prevented the ladies from coming out decked in the gay colors of spring, lest the storms should mar and soil the work of their fair hands,—notwithstanding the cold and wet, the birds have returned at their appointed time, with their equipages, like implements of husbandry, brightened by the rough usage and hard blows to which they have been subjected, to cheer and animate us in our labors with their lively songs, which form a delightful contrast with the pitiful moanings of the east wind, and to assist us in preparing our ground for the seed. Assist us? how can they assist us in preparing our ground? By destroying innumerable insects as they are brought to the surface by the operation of the plough and harrow, and which though silent and unseen in their work of devastation, are still the farmer's greatest enemy. My friends, let us receive the birds as welcome visitors to our fields, and not as soon as one makes his appearance, run to the house for a gun, and by creeping slyly behind some fence or bush, get near enough to pour upon him the leaden hail, and spoil his fine dress, wrought and colored by the hand of nature, so as to remain unfaded and uninjured through all the rain and hail which the clouds have poured upon him; stop forever the music of his throat, tuned by his Maker, and prevent him from ever more assisting the husbandman to free his premises of noxious insects. A certain man on being asked what the birds were made for, answered, to eat the worms and bugs. When asked what the worms and bugs were made for, he replied, for the birds to eat. This appears to be reasoning in a circle, in which we soon come round to the place from which we started. I think that the birds were intended for ornaments to adorn and beautify the works of nature, and with their beautiful plumage, graceful movements and sweet warblings, to please the eye and delight the ear of man:

"To make all the woods and valleys to ring,
And bring the first news of the earliest spring,
With their loud and silvery notes."

As the birds require food, it may be that the insects were made on purpose for them; these feed upon the same plants and vegetables which give

sustenance to man and beast. It is so ordered by an all-wise Providence, that if man wantonly and cruelly destroys the birds, judgment may come upon him, by having his crops destroyed by the very insects upon which the birds would feed. I beseech you, brother farmer boys, one and all, the next time you take your fowling piece and go forth in search of game, to remember that each bird you kill increases the number of insects—that you are committing an outrage upon humanity and society —and a sin in the sight of Him,

> "Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,
> A hero perish or a sparrow fall."

Think of this as you are about to poise your piece and pour its deadly contents upon the unfortunate victim, and if your finger does not refuse to do the horrid deed, or at least if your conscience does not upbraid you and agitate your nerves so as to suffer the bird to escape "more scared than hurt," you must have a heart as hard as the savage, who when seeking for revenge, can bury his tomahawk in the heads of innocent women and children, and quench his thirst with the blood as it flows from their wounds. A FARMER BOY.

Essex Co., May 20th, 1841.

SKUNK, SKUNKED.

☞If it can be demonstrated that the skunk is a ..seful animal, we would move, as an act of justice, that a little more euphonious cognomen be applied to him than the one which he at present bears in the nomenclature of quadrupeds. Can't Dr. Holmes, of the Maine Farmer, suggest a name for the creature which will be more expressive of his character and less repulsive to the ear than that of skunk?—N. E. F.'s Pr. Dev.

Well, Mr N. E. F.'s Pr. Dev. Esq., if you think a skunk "by any other name will *smell as sweet*," suppose you call him *muskiferous puppy*? or if that *cognomen* is not sufficiently *euphonious* and *magniloquent*, suppose you call him *L'Eau de Cologne animal*?—*Maine Farmer.*

☞We thank you, Doctor, for your condescension in complying with our request. ("Nothing is beneath the attention of a *great* man.") But we must frankly confess that neither of your titles suit us. They are all-sufficiently "euphonious," "magniloquent" and *savory* withal. But we wished for a name which would indicate that the skunk had *other* claims to respectability and protection aside from his *aromatic* peculiarity. *Your* titles, Doctor, would not do the creature justice:—*we* shall therefore draw upon our own resources for one that in a measure will. In all coming time then, let the skunk be distinguished from other quadrupeds by the name of *Utilis et Fragrans*—by which we mean to be understood, that he is not only an *odoriferous* but a *useful* animal. We think our Latin more significant, appropriate and *classical*, than either your French or *Yankee* titles—and if after a "sober, second thought," you should come to the same opinion, Doctor, will you condescend to signify it?

["Brother Holmes"—(excuse our familiarity, as it is prompted by "a fellow feeling")—men have immortalized their names by the accomplishment of a *lesser* good than we are striving to effect.—When you and we! and Gov. Hill, shall have succeeded in "elevating" the skunk to his rightful place among useful animals, by demonstrating that instead of being the enemy of man he is the destroyer of man's enemies—when we shall have accomplished this, (and our prospects of success grow brighter with the lapse of time,) shall we not merit the title of *public benefactors*? We shall,—and who shall say, that posterity, estimating aright the signal service we have rendered them by our disinterested and philanthropic exertions, may not enrol our names among

> "The few, the immortal few,
> That were not born to die." !!!

Does 'nt your pulse beat quicker, Doctor?—N. E. F.'s Pr. Dev. "Esq."]

P. S.—That title—very flattering—thank you —a man of very quick and just perception of merit, we take you for! "*Esquire!*" ahem!—We shall pull up our dickey up, hereafter.

[Communicated.]

ST. GEORGE CO.'S L'ETANG LIME.

A number of individuals have associated themselves for the purpose of manufacturing lime, at St. George, New Brunswick, and have received the sanction of the Provincial Assembly for that purpose; and as their article is as yet but little known, in the States, it never having been brought here in any considerable quantities, until the last year, the agent has thought it advisable to procure certificates from those who have used it during the past year, for the purpose of satisfying those who are unacquainted and who may wish to patronize.

It is, therefore, with this view that the following certificates from those who are actuated by no motives of interest in the success of the company, are hereto annexed:

[Certificates from many individuals we omit for want of room.]

Roxbury Laboratory, Jan. 1, 1841.

In reference to the excellent quality of the L'Etang Lime, I am prepared to state, that it is far superior to any American lime I have seen.

It has been analyzed in my laboratory, and used largely in the manufacture of chemical products here, and found to be of uncommon purity. For bleaching cotton goods, it would be economical to use it at a double price, over any lime sent to the Boston market. In soapmaking, tanning, and indeed all chemical operations requiring the use of lime, it is preferred to any other kind.

I have used it for mortar in building and repairing furnaces, where the strength of the cement is very soon known, and have never found so good lime for this use. The cement formed by mixing this lime *with fully one half more than the usual quantity of sand*, is very hard, close grained and strong after exposure, where ordinary mortar soon crumbles. Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES,
Agent for Roxbury Coloring and Chemical Co.

The following is from Dr. Charles T. Jackson, Geologist:

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841.

Mr Davis—Sir—I have been well acquainted with the qualities of the L'Etang lime for four years, having visited and examined the quarries, and used the lime in my laboratory. A specimen of the rock taken from the quarry was analyzed by me in 1836. It contained 98 per cent. of carbonate of lime, and trifling proportions of carbon, oxide of iron and clay. A few weeks since, at your request, I examined a lot of the quick lime in your warehouse, and took fair average specimens for analysis. I found the lime to be of a very superior quality—well burnt, compact and white. On slaking several lumps of it, I found it good, to my entire satisfaction, since it formed a very bulky and very white and fine hydrate, or water-slaked lime. I have analyzed fair average pieces of this lime, and find it to be remarkably pure, there being but *six tenths* of a grain of silex and alumina, (or clay,) and *one tenth* of a grain of oxide of iron in one hundred grains of the quick lime. It contains, then, 99.3 per cent. of lime. There is no magnesia in any of the specimens that I have examined. This freedom from magnesia renders your lime preferable for chemical and agricultural use. It is an excellent article for the manufacture of bleaching powders or chloride of lime, the purest kinds being required for this purpose.

The following experiments were made to test its qualities for mortar:

1000 grains of the lime being exactly slaked with water, and dried at 212° F., increased in weight to 1410 grains, or 41 per cent. in weight from the solidification of water that combined with the lime in forming the hydrate.

One measure of the powdered quick lime, on being slaked, increased in bulk to four measures.

One measure of the powdered lime was slaked and made into a paste with water; four measures of pure white sand were then mixed with it, and the whole was worked into mortar, made into a cake, and allowed to harden. It was found that it would bear even a larger proportion of sand with advantage to the mortar. The ordinary limes of England will not bear more than three measures of sand.

In using the L'Etang lime, I should advise the workman to slake the lime thoroughly before mixing it with the sand, and the mortar will be much better if they even make it into a thin paste, like cream, before the sand is mixed with it. * * Its great strength and purity strongly recommend it to masons for their nicest work, in building and plastering,—and since you furnish the lime at a very low price, it may even be used by the farmer in making his composte, or for spreading upon the soils which may require it.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
CHARLES T. JACKSON.

The L'Etang lime contains 99 3-10 per cent. of pure lime in each 100 lbs. of the quick lime.

About 300 lbs. in a cask: 2 1-10 only of impurities.

The Maine lime averages about 60 per cent. of pure lime, and 40 per cent. imparities.

Purchasers are requested to see that the Company's mark is on each cask.

DAVID DAVIS,
Agent, State street, Boston.

[The correctness of this statement we do not call in question; but in justice to the makers and venders of many of the Maine limes, we must add, on the authority of Dr. C. T. Jackson's "First Report on the Geology of Maine," that J. Ulmer's quarry, *grey*, and E. Ulmer's quarry, *bluish and white*, Thomaston; also, Pierce quarry, *compact with grey stripes*, Hope; and Jordan's quarry, Brunswick, gave as much carbonate of lime as the L'Etang. Many of the quarries in Maine, however, fell far below this.—Ed. N. E. F.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1841.

TILLING OF INDIAN CORN.

The seed is now mostly in the ground, and the attention of farmers must be turned at once to the hoeing of their growing crops. It was the custom of this vicinity only a few years since, to plow deep between the rows of corn, and make a very high hill. This process was deemed essential in good husbandry. The farmer who made but little hill, and left his corn to be supported and kept in an upright position by the helps which nature's *Author* furnishes, was ridiculed for his oddities, or abused for his slovenliness. We were educated in the belief that the high hill would give the largest corn. This opinion held its place in our mind until within seven years. We recollect distinctly defending that course seven years ago the present summer. And we did it in good faith. But at that time we were more familiar with theology, than with the processes of nature in the fields. Recently our studies have been more in the field than in the closet; and no plant has interested us more than Indian corn. In the summer of '34 we parted the ties, and left the cares of professional pursuits, and sought for health in the fields where our ancestors had long toiled. There the fashion which prevailed in our boyhood of hilling high, had lost much of its hold; in the corn field we found what seemed to us slovenly and insecure hoeing. Soon (in the latter part of July) there swept over our neighborhood a violent wind, accompanied by a most copious fall of rain. The corn yielded to the storm, and lay prostrate, or nearly so. We thought that the folly of omitting to hill was proved. But in four or five days from that time the corn was erect as ever, and we believe that scarcely a stalk was broken on the four acres; while some of our neighbors, whose corn was surrounded by more hill, and which was not laid so flat, were obliged to go through their fields and cut out broken stalks in large quantities. Our corn that year was the largest we ever had, giving 95 bushels to the acre. (The excess that year, is, perhaps, to be ascribed to the fact that the land on which it grew had been *pastured* for several preceding years.) But the rising of the corn, after it had been blown down, led us to inquire whether it could be satisfactorily accounted for. There is little doubt that it can.

Farmers all know that about the time when the ears *begin to set*, brace roots shoot out from the stalk just above the surface of the ground. These grow and strengthen as the ear increases in size. They fit themselves to sustain the burden they are to bear. Now if you earth up five or six inches around the bottom of the stalk, then the brace roots put out as many inches from the bottom, and the part of the stalk between the brace roots and the other roots, (those that form when the corn begins to grow, and which are the mouths through which it takes in its food) that part of the stalk being buried in the earth becomes brittle, so that if the brace roots loose their hold when the winds are high, the stalk will snap just at the surface of the ground. When this has happened, no process of nature or art will repair the harm. Now the brace roots are more liable to lose their hold when they fix and grow in the comparatively dry and loose earth on the top of a high corn-hill, than when they take hold of the moister and firmer earth on a level surface, where no hill has been made. The roots themselves will do more towards supporting the corn in the latter case than in the former. And though it may be true that the part of the stalk below these, does, when surrounded by earth, help to prop the corn; yet though this help is afforded, the ability of the roots is lessened; and if the roots fail, the corn *breaks* and is ruined, or nearly so. But when there is no hill, if the corn be tipped over, it yields at the very bottom; there is no breaking; the effect is an *uprooting* on one side; the roots on the other side retain their place and continue to throw their nourishment into the stalk, which though "cast down is not destroyed"—not broken—and in this situation the loosened brace roots, nourished through those feeding roots that are unmoved, find a way to get back into their former position, and put the stalk erect, to an extent that has often excited our wonder, and which no evidence but that of actual observation, could have proved to us. Led by curiosity on this point, we strolled through the corn-fields, on as many as ten different farms, in the autumn of '39, subsequent to the blow which bore down all the corn, and we, noticing the effects in connection with every grade of hoeing, from the high hill to the flat surface, were satisfied that there was no advantage in *any raising* of the earth around the corn. Though where the surface was flat, the mass of the corn on the field was in a more horizontal position, yet none of it was broken, and much fewer of the ears and stalks rested *on the ground*. Though all the stalks went far towards the ground, and an observer at a distance would think them in a bad position; yet upon passing through the field he would find them held by the roots from going quite down, and that in their oblique position they were doing quite well. Our crop that year was more than 80 bushels to the acre. (See transactions of Essex Agricultural Society, 1839. Daniel Putnam's statement.) The result of all our observations is, that, excepting where you wish to hasten the maturity of the crop *at the expense of its size*, which is often desirable in cold lands, there is no advantage whatever in making any hill, if the manure, (as it should be) has all been spread. Where manure has been put in the hill, of course, earth enough must be hoed on to keep it from drying up. The foregoing remarks are in part the reasons for our advice to farmers that they avoid hilling their corn. Stir the surface of the ground with the hoe as many times as you please—the more the better—but do not make hills.

It has been the custom to plow between the rows and hoe *immediately* after ploughing. This custom facilitates the hoeing, where a hill is to be made; but where the surface is kept level, it matters not in regard to the hoeing when the plowing is done. Our opinion is in favor of the cultivator in preference to the plow; and we prefer the simple straight harrow teeth set in the cultivator frame, to the cultivator. Perhaps no evil results from stirring the earth deep between the rows at the first and second time of hoeing. We think it might *be well* to run the plow in the centre between the rows as deep as may be without disturbing the sod; but the earth thus turned up should not be put around the corn, but should be harrowed back into the place from which it was turned up. (This was done when our large crop was obtained in '34.) This would be stirring the earth well for the admission of light and air to the roots—an object very desirable. But neither the plow nor the cultivator should be brought *near* the corn after it is well started in its growth. These implements rend too many of the roots. A simple harrow, running lightly, and just breaking up the slight surface crust formed by the rains and dews, answers the one great purpose of letting in air and light, while it spares most of the roots. Our theory being, that one great object in the tillage of this crop is to keep passages always open for the admission of light and air, we have some objection to the use of the hoe *immediately* after the plow, cultivator or harrow. Suppose that one intends to work his land on which this crop grows, three times in the course of six weeks. Is it better to do *all*, both plowing and hoeing, on the first and third weeks of June and the first one in July? or would you plow the first week, hoe the second, plow the third, hoe the fourth, plow the fifth and hoe the sixth? We recommend the latter; and for the reason that this course would keep *nearly all the time* a part of the surface crust so broken as to give free admission to air and light. Where ground is so furrowed or marked out as to admit of the horse's passing both ways, we prefer harrowing one way June 1st; the other way 5th; hoeing 10th; harrowing the same way as at first, 15th; the other way 20th; hoeing 25th; harrowing July 1st; harrowing 5th; hoeing 10th. This process which requires but little more labor than the common one, we have believed to be much more advantageous.

Our conjecture is that another routine, carrying us 15 days later, would be as serviceable as either of the preceding; but as we have no experience on this point, we call it only *conjecture*.

L'ETANG LIME.

We have copied today parts of a statement of facts and opinions, which has been made public in relation to this lime. Its excellencies have repeatedly been mentioned to us within the last few months, by persons acquainted with its properties, and who had no interest in its sale. There can be no doubt that it is a better article for most purposes, than any other lime in our market.

We allude to it as an article deserving the attention of those persons who are accustomed to obtain lime in this city for agricultural purposes. In many instances where lime is applied to the land, we believe that the magnesia contained in it is sufficient to prevent or counteract all the desired influences of the lime itself, so that the application is rendered useless. Here is a lime entirely free from magnesia and every substance unfavorable to vegetation; and we ask those who are accustomed to apply lime to their soils, whether it may not be advisable for them to ascertain by experiment whether this would not be to them more profitable than the kinds they have been accustomed to use.

"UTILIS ET FRAGRANS."

Such are the epithets which our good fellow who sticks the types for us, applies to the "puppy" which Pat thought must have "come from Wethersfield—for besides baing after baing all over black and all over white, he stunk so he could'nt smell him.'"—"*Fragrans*"!!! Fragrant is he? Yes. But the rose, the pink, and all the sweet flowers appear before us in blushing modesty, beseeching us not to permit a *foul odor* to become associated with the word which has long described their peculiar charm. We cannot withstand the eloquence of these daughters of Flora, and *we* say—*tetrum*-fragrans—foul smelling.—His claim to be called *utilis*, we will let pass—trusting that that gentleman who last winter longed to give us a communication upon a certain subject, but was deterred by fear that it would "*smell too loud*," will now come to the support of our *P. D.*, and *prove* that he has good reasons for his choice of the epithet *Utilis*.—Be it known that *we*, the editor, have not before ventured to touch this subject, but have referred it to our *P. D.*, (i. e. Philologiæ Doctor—or Doctor of Language;) it is there in proper* and competent hands, and with him we leave it.

*WE, the "*P. D.*" aforesaid, would like to know *how* OUR distinguished friend, the Editor, means for us to *take* that word "proper."—"*P. D.*"

CANKER WORMS.

Brighton, May 31, 1841.

GENTLEMEN.—The Canker worms are going to be very destructive this season, as will be seen by inspecting the foliage of those kinds of trees that they depredate upon.

Last year after we observed the trees considerably seared, we set men to work upon one large Orchard of trees, in what we call the sheep pasture, back of the Cattle Fair Hotel. The good consequences resulting from it was, we preserved the remaining part of the foliage, and most if not all of the fruit. The worm readily falls to the ground, by giving the limb a sudden motion with the fist, or a club prepared with something soft at the end of it, to prevent injury to the bark.

The trees may at the same time be tarred and effectually prevent their (the worms) ascending again. If this precaution is taken, a considerable portion of them will be prevented, from various causes, finding their way to the stock of the trees, and much benefit will result from this simple operation, of merely starting them from the limbs, and breaking the web attached to them.

I will thank you to show this notice to our friend, Mr Putnam, that he may if he thinks it expedient give something in his next paper to influence the public to turn their attention to this, and the ensuing week, to destroying this pest to Horticulturists.

Very truly your Friend,
JNO. WINSHIP.

MESSRS J. BRECK & Co.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending May 30.

May, 1841.		5 A.M.	12, M.	7, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	24	59	83	70	N.
Tuesday,	25	58	82	63	S. W.
Wednesday,	26	61	68	68	S. W.
Thursday,	27	56	80	67	S. E.
Friday,	28	62	81	73	S. W.
Saturday,	29	61	72	52	N. E.
Sunday,	30	50	60	56	N. E.

The weather has been fine for ten days past, and vegetation has made very rapid growth. Apple Trees in blossom and quite full, considering the great crop we had last year.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, MAY 31, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 295 Beef Cattle, 30 pair of Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 760 Swine. 30 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*—Prices have further declined. We quote First quality, $6 75 a 7 00. Second quality, $6 25 a 6 50. Third quality, $5 25 a 6 00.

Working Oxen.—Sales $50, $58, $62, $75, $88, $90, $100, and $105.

Cows and Calves.—Sales, $23, $27, $33, $37, and $40.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 5 1-8 and 5 1-4 for sows, and 6 1-8 and 6 1-4 for barrows. A lot large barrows at 5 1-2. At retail from 6 to 8.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, new seed by the bag 50 to 55 c. Clover—Northern, 13c. —Southern, 8 to 9 c. Flax Seed, $1, 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street $5 37—Genesee $5 25—Ohio $5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 68—Southern Flat Yellow 60—White 64.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 36 to 38—Northern 33 to 40.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess $10 50 to 11 00—Prime $6 50—No. 1 $9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess $13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 16—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

HAY, per ton, $20 to 22 50—Eastern Screwed $17 00.

CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 11 a 12.

WOOL—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 28—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting will be held at the Rooms of said Society, on Saturday next, June 5, at 11 o clock, A M.

E. M. RICHARDS,
June 2 Recording Secretary.

DAHLIA POLES.

500 dozens of Dahlia and Bean Poles. Also, 2000 feet of Ladders, 16 to 40 feet in length, for sale by MOSES FRENCH, JR., Maine wharf, Broad st. near the bottom of Summer st. 6w June 2

FOR SALE.

GEORGE THE THIRD, who has been honored with the Second and First State premiums in 1839, at Worcester, and at Concord in 1840, by the Committees appointed by the State, for awarding such premiums, is of Durham Breed, was imported as most superior stock, and is thought by judges to possess more valuable points, than any to be found in any other animal of the kind.

Also, two young Bulls, Sired by the above, their Dams are imported and of the best possible blood.

For further information apply to CHARLES WILLARD 2d, Still River Village, Harvard. 4w June 2

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1sly. Nov. 17.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

DURHAM COW FOR SALE.

A young full blooded Durham Cow and her calf—a very desirable animal in every particular. Apply to EDWARD TITCOMB, Jr., Newburyport. May 5

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

Just received and for sale by J. BRECK & CO, a supply of Sweet Potato Slips. No 52, North Market st. April 28.

CLOVER & RED TOP.

50 tierces and 100 bbls. Prime Clover.
200 Bags Redtop, new seed.
50 bbls. Herds Grass prime quality, for sale by
March 24 J. BRECK & Co.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

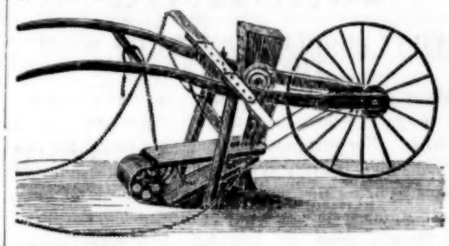
PLUMS, PEARS, GOOSBERRIES, &c.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from London, a fine assortment of Plum and Pear Trees, which are offered at reduced prices.

Gooseberries, White and Red Currants, Raspberries and every article in the Nursery line furnished at short notice.

JOS. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market Boston.
April 7, 1841.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



Willis's latest Improved Seed Sower, invented the last season; one of the most perfect machines ever introduced for the purpose. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, and covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow almost any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions. It is highly recommended by a great number of persons who used it the past season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
March 31.

WINSHIP'S NURSERY,

BRIGHTON, NEAR BOSTON,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road,—5 miles from the city.

The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenuous and exotic.

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c.

Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c.

Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery.

Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. BRECK & Co. Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers,
J. & F. WINSHIP.
Brighton Nurseries, March 24, 1841.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &C.

3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds.

2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season.

Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds.

500 Quince Trees.

4000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high; most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's.

30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots.

Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds.

5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plants, lately introduced.

2000 Cherry and Pear Stocks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &c. of all kinds.

All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridgeport or left with JOSEPH BRECK & CO., will meet with immediate attention.

Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 24. SAMUEL POND.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

12,000 Pear and Plum Trees.—Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received, many kinds of which are alike new to our country, and very extraordinary. Such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe, and in person, during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, or left with Joseph Breck & Co., New England Farmer Office, will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, March 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT SHOULD PARENTS DO WITH THEIR BOYS?

Many parents have sons, whom, when they arrive at years of discretion, they are uncertain what to do with. For instance a respectable mechanic has a good stout, hearty, well disposed son, whom he wishes to bring up respectably. If he is in easy circumstances, he, somehow or other seems to think that his son must be brought up to some higher business than a mechanic. He therefore concludes that he must send him to college, and make him a lawyer, a doctor, or a clergyman, and the honest well meaning parent labors hard to earn money to pay the expenses of a collegiate education, for the purpose of making him *respectable*, to make him take a higher rank in the world than that of a mechanic. Here is a great mistake. When the boy leaves college, what is he to do? He is then just qualified for nothing. He turns pedagogue for a while. He beats learning into the youthful progeny, but few, very few, think of pursuing the business of a school master as a permanent profession. After continuing it for a year or two, he quits it, and commences the study of one of the learned professions. Here are three or four years spent in preparing to become a professional man, and at much additional expence to his father. He at last is admitted to the bar, or receives a degree of M. D., or is licensed to preach. The next thing is to get a living by the profession he has chosen, and this is not so easy a matter. All the learned professions are full to overflowing, and there seems to be no room for new beginners. The consequence is, that the young aspirant for eminence, drags along, without getting business enough to pay the rent of an office. Year after year he toils, or would toil, if he had any thing to do, without making half enough to pay his own expenses. To be sure, there are some, whose superior intellect and commanding talents, will enable them to rise at once to eminence, and to command a business which will render them independent; but these cases are few and far between.

When such do occur, the superiority of mental power will shine out beforehand, and should be fostered. But the propensity which some mechanics have of bringing their sons up at college to make them more *respectable*, we think to be a great error. It is injuring a son more than it is benefitting him unless some extraordinary mental energy displays itself in the youth. He goes through college, and thence,

"Proceeding soon a graduated dunce,"

he is just fitted for—what? He has spent the best part of his youthful days, in qualifying himself for a profession from which he cannot gain a living, or at least but a very scanty one.

In our humble opinion, as the professions now are, we should say to mechanics, and indeed to professional men, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, give your sons a good education, and then put them as apprentices to some respectable mechanical business. They will then as soon as the time of their apprenticeship is expired be independent, capable of earning an honest living at once. The profession of a mechanic, is daily becoming more and more respectable, thanks to the good sense and good judgment of the present age, and it can no longer be thrown out as a mark of reproach, you are a mechanic, or the son of a mechanic. It is on the contrary an honor.

As the question has been recently discussed among a few mechanics, what they should do with their sons, we would repeat, give them a good education and then bring them up as mechanics or farmers, if you wish to ensure them a comfortable, honorable, and independent living and station in society.—*Boston Transcript.*

GARDEN SEEDS,

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & Co. at the NEW ENGLAND FARMER OFFICE, *No.* 51 and 52 *North Market St. Boston.* The subscribers would inform the public that they have now on hand the largest collection of seeds ever before offered by sale in this city, embracing every variety of *Field, Kitchen, Garden,* and *Ornamental* Flower Seeds desirable for this or any other Climate.

Our seeds are either raised under our own inspection or imported from responsible houses in Europe, and having taken extraordinary pains to obtain such as are pure and genuine, we can confidently recommend them to our customers and friends, and feel assured they will prove satisfactory to all who try them.

Dealers in seeds are requested to forward their orders in season. Boxes for retailing from 8 dolls. and upwards will be sent out on commission allowing a liberal discount and take back what remain unsold.

Letters and orders with good reference will meet with prompt attention.

FIELD SEEDS.

Sugar Beet.	Ruta Baga.
Mangel Wurtzel.	Ballatine's New Royal do.
New Red Globe do. } superior	White Tankard Turnip.
Yellow do. } varieties.	Red do.
Carrot Long Orange.	Red Round do.
" Altringham.	White do.
" New White, extra fine.	White Globe do.
Pumpkin, sorts.	Green Round do.
Wheat—various sorts.	Purple Top Hybrid do.
Barley, do.	Buckwheat.
Rye, do.	Broom Corn.
Potatoes, do.	Millet.
Indian Corn, do.	Buckthorn. } for Hedges.
Oats, do.	Locust. } for Hedges.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans of every description, Beets of sorts, Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Culiflower, Caraway, Celery, of the most improved sorts, Cabbage 20 sorts, Carrot, all the varieties, Cucumber do, Cress, Egg Plant, Endive, Indian Corn, Kale, Leek, Lettuce in great variety, Melons, do. Martynea, Mustard, Nasturtium, Okra, Onion of sorts, Pepper do. Pumpkin do. Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, a very great variety, Rhubarb for tarts, Radish of sorts, Salsify, Squash of sorts, Tomato, Turnip 20 varieties.

SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme.	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjorum.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.

Medicinal Herbs, &c.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda,
400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

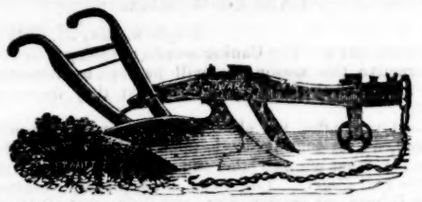
For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

PURE SPERM OIL.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO., No. 101 State St, keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting.

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1s1y



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. CHARLES M. WOOD, *Veterinary Surgeon,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Blossom St., to 69 Carver St. All orders left at his house, or at the stable of Wm. Forbes, No. 7 Sudbury St., will be promptly attended to, and gratefully acknowledged. All diseases of Horses, Cattle or Swine, are attended to. Also, castrating and spaying.

For the information of those who may have occasion for his services, and are unacquainted with his practice, he is politely permitted to refer to the following gentlemen who have employed him for a number of years past.

Wm. Forbes,	Williams & Pearson,
Wm. J. Niles,	Geo. Meacham,
Joshua Seward,	S. K. Bayley,
J. B. Read,	L. Maynard,
James F. Fullham,	Isaac Foster,
Wm. P. Loring,	Artemas White,
Joseph C. Pray.	Brown & Sevrence.

Boston, April 28.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

We have for sale a very large collection of the *finest* Double Dahlias, of the most esteemed sorts. J. BRECK & CO., No. 52, North Market St. April 28

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

J. BRECK & CO., offer for sale a great variety of beautiful Herbaceous Plants, including 20 varieties Phlox, Perennial Coreopsis of sorts, Delphinium, Campanulas in great variety, Double Pinks, Dracocephalums, Double Scarlet Lychnes, Double Ragged Robbin, Spireas of sorts, Iris do. with a great variety of others. Also, Honeysuckles, Roses, and other ornamental Shrubs.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days. ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.